

## CORRECTIONS AND COMMENTS HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA

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In the course of time, since the publication of Van Duzee's Catalogue, I have made note of some corrections and changes which it is necessary to make in certain of my articles. Some of the errors are typographical, due either to lack of opportunity to read proof or to read it with sufficient care.

1911—Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. XIX, p. 27. Dr. Bergroth, Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (N. S.), Part I, p. 15, 1916, in a foot-note remarks that "the North American *Esuris castanea* Barber does not belong to this genus is clear from several characters." From further study of two macropterous specimens, not discovered at the time of making the original description, I am inclined to agree with this conclusion.

### **Neosuris**, new genus.

The entire body is somewhat shining and for the most part closely and distinctly punctate, the punctures set with fine inclined hairs. The head is wider than long, closely and evenly punctate; ocelli absent in the brachypterous form, set far apart and close to the eyes in the macropterous form. Antennæ mediocre with basal segment short, surpassing the head by one-half its length, terminal segment slightly incrassate. Rostrum with the first segment about reaching the base of head, nearly as long as second which is a little shorter than the last two taken together. Pronotum with the lateral margin dorso-ventrally obtusely rounded, not carinate; the propleuræ punctate within the lateral margins; in the brachypterous form the pronotum is widest before the middle from whence it is gradually contracted posteriorly, narrowest just before apical margin, with no evidence of a transverse sulcus, evenly and closely punctate except along apical and basal margins; in the macropterous form the anterior lobe is not set off from the posterior lobe by a sulcus, the former nearly twice as long and somewhat narrower than the latter which is differentiated by its coarser and sparser punctation; the posterior margin is lightly arcuated. The scutellum is almost an equilateral triangle, somewhat elevated across the base and evenly punctate. The hemielytra are rather coarsely and evenly punctate throughout. In the brachypterous form the clavus and corium are connate and level with the scutellum, with the suture between indicated by a line of punctures; the area of the clavus provided with about four irregular rows of punctures; the corium is

enervose; the membrane is represented only by a very narrow border along the obliquely truncated margin. In the macropterous form the membrane reaches the apex of the abdomen with the clavus distinctly demarked and provided with three regular rows of punctures; commissure about one-half the length of the scutellum. The anterior femora are rather strongly incrassate and armed beneath with a few small teeth; the anterior tibia are considerably curved and expanded at apex; the intermediate and posterior femora are moderately incrassate; the posterior tarsus with the basal segment much longer than the last two taken together.

Type *Neosuris castanea* Barber.

1911—Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. XIX, 29. I can not concur in the conclusion of Prof. S. B. Fracker (Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., xi, 270-271, 1918) that my *Alydus rufescens* is a variety of *A. conspersus* Montandon. It is no doubt very closely related to Montandon's species but its general facies, behavior and range are sufficiently striking I believe to mark it as a distinct species even if the genitalia are of the same general type. In this subfamily, as in many of the *Coreidae*, the genitalia are subject to a great deal of variation, quite as much in fact as any other bodily parts. The pronotum is more deeply punctate and much less pilose in *rufescens*. The differences in coloration are very striking.

1914—Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. XXXIII, 509, line 22, change *Lygæus albulus* Dist., to *Lygæus tripunctatus* Dallas.

1914—Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. XXII, 167, line 5 in the synopsis of the species should read—pronotum much longer than wide.

1918—Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. XX, 108, line 6 from bottom should end as follows: beyond apex of head. Line 5 from bottom should begin: Fore femora. Page 109, line 14 from bottom should read: collected by H. S. Barber.

1918—Psyche XXV, 74, line 9 from bottom should read: *Myodocha* Latr. Page 78, last line. *Neosuris* Barber. Page 81, line 18, should read: *Plinthisus* Fieb.

1918—Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. XXVI, 51, line 13 should read: *Neosuris* Barb. I believe that *Esuris fulgidus* is correctly placed.

1918—Bull. Bklyn. Ent. Soc. XIII, 37, line 26 should read: collected by Mrs. W. P. Cockerell. Professor Cockerell writes me that he published a note concerning this *Blissus occiduus* in Ent. News XVI, 308, 1905, in which he pointed out the characters.

1914—Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. XXXIII, 513; 1921—Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. XXIX, 114. I have recently seen a mature female specimen of *Ligyrocoris slossoni* taken by Professor W. S. Blatchley at Dunedin, Florida. There is no doubt that it represents a distinct species and my description of the species in the first-named publication, based upon an imperfect and immature specimen, may be amended in some particulars. The head is reddish-castaneous; the eyes so placed that the lateral post-ocular part of the head is subequal to the space between the eyes and the apex of the antenniferous tubercles; the post-ocular part being gradually contracted. Pronotum constricted just back of the middle, with the anterior impunctate lobe only a little longer than the posterior lobe, the former piceous very sparsely setose, the latter reddish-castaneous, sparsely and irregularly punctate, with faint traces of four paler longitudinal fascia; the collar reddish. The sternum piceous with the acetabulæ and posterior angle of propleura paler. The femora are castaneous, paler towards the base. The scutellum is dull piceous, pale at apex, punctate only along sides towards apex. The corium is pale stramineous rather heavily marked with fuscous as follows: an irregular post-median transverse fascia which incloses two pale spots close to the apical margin of corium, the outer sub-apical one is much larger and sparsely punctate with ferrugineous; the apex of the corium infuscated; the area before the transverse fascia as well as the clavus streaked with fusco-ferrugineous, leaving the extreme base, the costal margin to well beyond the middle and several discal streaks pale. Length of female 6.5 mm.

This species should be placed in my key in section 15 close to *sylvestris*.

1921—Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. XXIII, 66 and 68. *Lygæus niger* should read *rubriger*.

1922—Circular No. 54, N. J. State Dept. Agric., p. 16, No. 7, should read: *Corythucha pallipes* Parshley. Page 17, line 11, should read: (=parshleyi Gibson). Page 17, line 31, and page 22, line 17: *Baptisia* misspelled. Page 23, line 17 from bottom, should read: =? *lurida* Stal vide Parshley.

1923—American Mus. Novitates No. 75. Dr. Bergroth has called my attention to two necessary corrections in my paper on the Hemiptera of Porto Rico. *Orthæa intermedius* n.n. for *feruginosa*, preoccupied.

**Neogorpis**, new genus for *Gorpis neotropicalis*.

The body is more slender than in *Gorpis*. The head is elongate, cylindrical and porrect, subequally long as the anterior lobe of the pronotum; anteocular part of head much longer than the postocular, the latter more swollen; ocelli absent. Rostrum shorter than in *Gorpis* reaching only to apex of prosternum, second segment about one-third longer than third. Antennæ long and slender, inserted midway between apex of head and eyes, first segment nearly as long as head and anterior lobe of pronotum together and about two-thirds as long as second segment, the last two segments capillaceous, with the first of these much longer than the ultimate. Pronotum dull, not pilose, much longer than wide; collar very wide, not sharply delimited; anterior lobe a little longer and little narrower than the posterior lobe, impunctate; humeral angles unarmed. Scutellum swollen, elongate, impunctate, almost twice as long as wide, apex not laterally contracted, slightly obtuse. Hemelytra very elongate, a little longer than the abdomen, impunctate, very convex, parallel sided; commissure about four times as long as scutellum; membrane not plainly demarked from the corium, the latter provided with two veins the inner one forked opposite to apex of commissure; veins of the membrane very faint. Propleuræ as seen dorsally much dilated; anterior acetabulæ excised before middle of prosternum, closed behind; anterior coxæ elongate; legs elongate with the anterior femora somewhat incrassate, densely setose beneath and provided with a few small teeth; anterior tibia slightly shorter than the femora, very slightly curved and provided inwardly through entire length with small acute oblique spines; apex of posterior femora not incrassate nor nearly reaching to apex of hemelytra.

Genotype: *Neogorpis neotropicalis* Barber.

Dr. C. J. Drake, to whom I have sent specimens of Porto Rican Tingidæ, has informed me of the following errors: page 6, *Athæa pallidus* is a synonym of *Leptopharsa illudens* Drake. Page 12, *Corythaica moncha* Stal should be *Corythaica planaris* Uhler. Page 13, *Teleonemia prolixa* Stal is *Teleonemia sacchari* Fab. Add to the list of Porto Rican Tingidæ: *Monanthia monotropida* Stal.

1923—Univ. Iowa Stud. in Nat. Hist. 10, No. 3, pp. 24, 25.

In comparing *Dysdercus howardi* Ballou with *ruficollis* Linn., I find that I was in error as to the identity of Linnaeus' species.

*D. howardi* is a little larger than *D. ruficollis* and considerably wider with the lateral margins of the pronotum expanded and considerably reflexed throughout. The head, anterior lobe of pronotum, except the collar which is whitish, lateral margins and legs reddish. Posterior lobe, except the disk posteriorly, lateral margins and the corium ochraceous. The pronotum is one-third wider than it is long, with the posterior lobe three times as long as the anterior lobe, exclusive of the collar. The antennæ and rostrum are broken off. Page 18, line 4. Change *Corecoris* to *Corecoris*.

1923 — Guide to the Insects of Connecticut, Hemiptera-Lygæidæ: p. 723, line 11, and p. 724, line 34: *Myodochus* Latr. should read *Myodocha* Latr.